

(No Model.)

T. A. EDISON.

INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP.

No. 341,644.

Patented May 11, 1886.

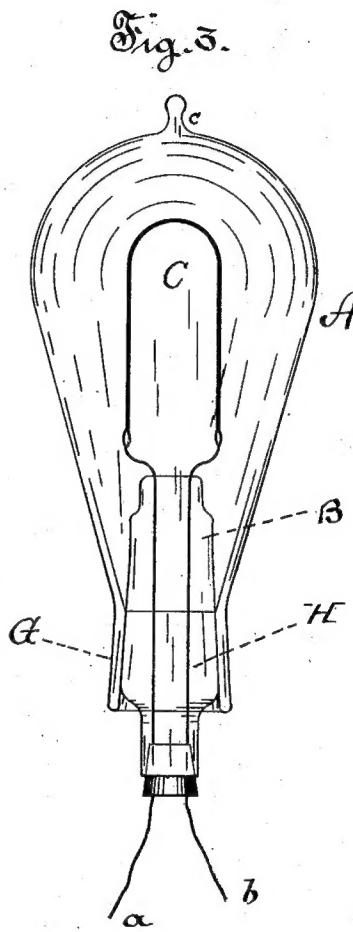


Fig. 2.

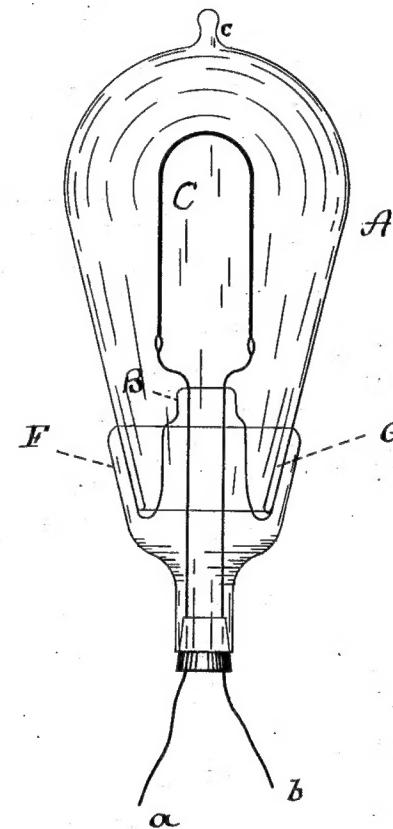
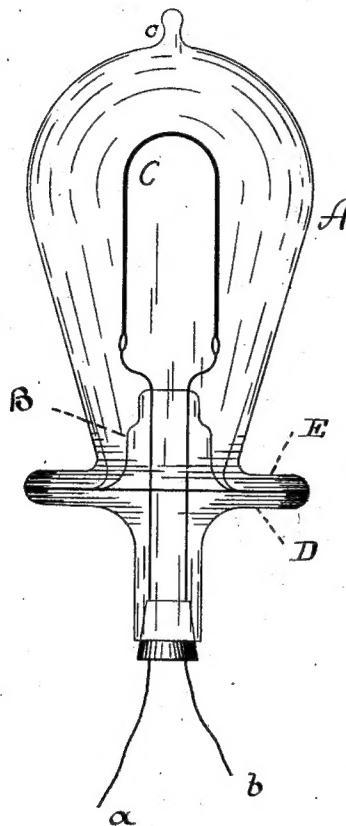


Fig. 1.



Attenuator

©. A. Mott.

Attenuator.

per

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Dyer & Wilkes
Attnys.

UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE

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INCANDESCENT ELECTRIC LAMP.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 341,644, dated May 11, 1886.

Application filed May 31, 1881. Serial No. 34,652. (No model.)

To all whom it may concern:

Be it known that I, THOMAS A. EDISON, of Menlo Park, in the county of Middlesex and State of New Jersey, have invented a new and useful Improvement in Electric Lamps; and I do hereby declare that the following is a full and exact description of the same, reference being had to the accompanying drawings, and to the letters of reference marked thereon.

10 The object I have in view is to produce a simple method and means for sealing incandescent electric lamps, so that when the carbons are destroyed the lamps can be taken apart, supplied with new carbons, and again 15 exhausted and sealed at a less cost than the first expense of manufacture. This I accomplish by providing the glass-support for the filament of each lamp with a sufficiently 20 large ground surface with which fits closely a ground surface of similar size on the globe or bulb, one or both of the surfaces being, if necessary, first covered with a viscous substance, which fills the interstices and makes an air-tight joint. The lamp is exhausted, as 25 usual, and the pressure of the atmosphere holds the surfaces together, the viscous substance requiring no packing to hold it in place.

As just stated, the lamp is made in two glass parts secured together by a ground 30 glass joint aided by atmospheric pressure. The wires leading to the incandescent conductor are sealed into one of the glass parts of the lamp by the fusion of the glass around and upon such wires. For the incandescent 35 conductor there is employed a carbon filament—viz., a conductor of carbon of filamentary size and having consequently a high resistance, which permits of the use of small leading-in wires, which can be successfully 40 sealed into the glass without danger of breaking the seal at such points.

The lamp-globe, it will be understood, is exhausted by connection with suitable vacuum apparatus, and is “sealed off” from connection with the vacuum apparatus by the fusion of a glass tube extending from one glass 45 part of the lamp.

The lamp produced is separate from the vacuum apparatus, and has each of its two glass parts formed of a continuous glass piece 50 by the fusion of the glass, the only point in

the glass globe where the glass is not fused into one piece being at the ground surfaces where the two parts meet.

In the drawings, Figure 1 is an elevation of 55 one form of the lamp embodying my invention, and Figs. 2 and 3 elevations of other forms.

A is the glass globe or bulb. B is the glass-support for the filament; a b, the leading-in 60 wires, and C the incandescent carbon filament.

In Fig. 1 the glass-support B is shown as provided with a solid horizontal flange, D, which is ground on its upper surface, while 65 the bulb A, at its lower end, is turned outwardly to form a horizontal flange, E, which is ground on its under surface and fits closely the upper surface of the flange D. Before the bulb A is exhausted the carbon is inserted 70 into the same and the ground surfaces of flanges D E brought together, one or both of such surfaces being first rubbed with a viscous substance—such as bird-lime, paraffine, or liquid rubber or grease. The bulb is then 75 exhausted, as usual, and sealed off at c by the fusion of the glass.

In Fig. 2 the glass-support has an upturned cup-flange, F, and the lower end, G, of the bulb is fitted inside of the same, the meeting 80 surfaces being ground. A viscous substance is used in the joint, as before explained. The end, G, of the bulb may be fitted over the cup F, if desired.

In Fig. 3 the lower end, G, of the bulb is fitted over the tapering body H of the glass-support. When the carbon is broken the globe 85 may be used over again. It is opened by breaking off the sealing-teat c, allowing the air to rush into the vacuum. The globe can then be 90 separated at the joint. A new exhausting-tube is sealed on where c is broken off, a new carbon filament is connected with the wires, and the globe is exhausted and again sealed.

What I claim is—

1. A separate incandescent electric lamp 95 consisting of an exhausted glass inclosing-chamber made in two parts, each of which is formed of a continuous glass piece by the fusion of the glass, the two parts being provided with ground meeting or junction surfaces aided in their adhesion by atmospheric pressure,

and an incandescent carbon filament secured to leading-in wires passing through one of the parts and sealed by fusion into the glass thereof, substantially as set forth.

5 2. A separate incandescent electric lamp consisting of an exhausted glass inclosing chamber made in two parts, each of which is formed of a continuous glass piece by the fusion of the glass, the two parts being provided with ground meeting or junction surfaces aided in their adhesion by atmospheric pressure, and an incandescent carbon filament secured to leading-in wires passing through one of the parts and sealed by fusion into the glass thereof, substantially as set forth.

15 3. A separate incandescent electric lamp

consisting of an exhausted glass inclosing chamber made in two parts, each of which is formed of a continuous glass piece by the fusion of the glass, the two parts being provided with ground meeting or junction surfaces aided in their adhesion by atmospheric pressure, and one of such parts having the sealing-teat *c*, and an incandescent carbon filament secured to leading-in wires passing through one of the parts and sealed by fusion into the glass thereof, substantially as set forth.

20 This specification signed and witnessed this 20th day of May, 1881.

25 THOMAS A. EDISON.

Witnesses:

RICHD. N. DYER,
H. W. SEELY.